

From: David Bloomgren/DC/USEPA/US
Sent: 5/11/2012 5:22:57 PM
To: Brendan Gilfillan/DC/USEPA/US@EPA
CC:
Subject: Fw: Reuters (5-11) Water safe in town made famous by fracking-EPA

----- Original Message -----

From: Roy Seneca

Sent: 05/11/2012 04:47 PM EDT

To: Shawn Garvin; William Early; Daniel Ryan; Richard Sumter; Michael Kulik; Terri-A White; Catherine Libertz; David Bloomgren; Dennis Carney; Kathy Hodgkiss; Ron Borsellino; Jacqueline Guerry; Joan Schafer; Helen Duteau; Trish Taylor; David Polish; Richard Rupert; Richard Fetzer; Gerald Heston; Fran Burns; Humane Zia; Heather Gray; Cecil Rodrigues; Victoria Binetti; David Sternberg; Bonnie Smith; Kelley Chase; capacasa.jon@epa.gov; KarenD Johnson; William Arguto; Jennie Saxe; Catherine Libertz; Amie Howell

Subject: Reuters (5-11) Water safe in town made famous by fracking-EPA

Water safe in town made famous by fracking-EPA

6:42pm BST

By Timothy Gardner

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency said drinking water is safe to consume in a small Pennsylvania town that has attracted national attention after residents complained about hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, for natural gas.

The EPA has completed testing water at 61 homes in Dimock, Pennsylvania where residents have complained since 2009 of cloudy, foul-smelling water after Cabot Oil & Gas Corp drilled for gas nearby.

"This set of sampling did not show levels of contaminants that would give EPA reason to take further action," Roy Seneca, a spokesman for the regional EPA office, said about the final set of data released Friday. The agency released data for only 59 of the homes as they could not contact residents at two of them.

Dimock became ground zero for the debate about fracking after Josh Fox, the director of Oscar-nominated 2010 documentary called "Gasland," visited the town and met residents who feared their water was contaminated by the drilling.

Techniques including fracking have revolutionized the U.S. natural gas industry by giving companies access to vast new reserves that could supply the country's demand for 100 years, according to the industry.

Environmental and health groups, however, say that some fracking operations near homes and schools pollute land and water.

The EPA will re-sample four wells where previous Cabot and state data showed levels of contaminants, but where EPA's first round of testing did not find levels that would require action, Seneca said.

The agency found one well in the last batch of data that contained methane, a main component of natural gas.

Seneca would not say what the agency thought the source of that methane was, but said the agency will conduct a review of the data.

Residents have complained that methane could be from fracking, but industry groups say methane can occur naturally in wells in energy-rich areas.

Over the course of the EPA tests that have been released since mid-March, contaminants were found in some wells. But the EPA said those levels were safe. In the first set of tests, for example, six of 11 homes showed concentrations of sodium, methane, chromium or bacteria. Arsenic was also found at two homes, but, again, levels were deemed safe.

Cabot spokesman George Stark said any contaminants found in the tests "are more likely indicative of naturally-occurring background levels or other unrelated activities."

Another three Dimock homeowners had wanted their water to be sampled by the EPA but they have not scheduled a time for the testing.

(Reporting By Timothy Gardner; editing by Sofina Mirza-Reid)

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